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alcoholism but are liable to occur in all toxic affections. Stereotyped dreams occur in epilepsy and hysteria.

In psychoses, the dream may reveal an obsession or an impulsive tendency before it has been manifested in the waking state. Finally, in mental pathology the persistence of dreams is a sign of the manifest activity of morbid processes and in convalescence, the type of dreams may be of great importance for determining the state of the patient.

The book is disappointing in that it takes no account of Freud's *Traumdeutung* or of De Sanctis' later work, by far the two most important contributions to the psychology of dreams and without consideration of which any discussion of the subject must be inadequate.

THEODATE L. SMITH.

L'année psychologique, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Paris, Masson, 1910. 500 p. Seizième année.

Besides the usual literature, the author himself has monographs upon the physical signs of intelligence, on Rembrandt in relation to the new style of art criticism, the mental states of the insane; while with Simon he gives us an extensive study of hysteria and on insanity with consciousness of it, of the maniacal depressive type, the systematized form, and dementia, retardation, formulating a new classification. Finally comes a brief article on judicial diagnostics, while the bibliography occupies pages 382 to 500.

A beginner's history of philosophy, by HERBERT ERNEST CUSHMAN. v. 1. Ancient and mediæval philosophy. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin (1910). 406 p.

This work is dedicated to Professor Palmer and is intended as a textbook for sketch-courses in the history of philosophy. It is for the student rather than the teacher; and is written on the background of geography and literary and political history and uses many tables. The present volume begins with the early Greeks and ends with Ockham.

Psychologie des Kindes, von ROBERT GAUPP. 2d enl. ed. Leipzig, Teubner, 1910. 163 p.

This work is divided into three parts. The first treats the psychology of the little child, beginning with a brief historical sketch of child psychology, a discussion of its methods, literature, the development of the first year of attention, speech, Gemüt, will, thought, lies, impulses, sense play, etc. The second part is on the psychology of the school child, beginning with entrance, and discussing memory, attention, power of achievement and control, fatigue, power of judgment, writing, the child and its relations to art. The third part treats of children who are psychically abnormal.

Trick methods of Eusapia Palladino, by STANLEY LE FEVRE KREBS. Reprinted from *The Reformed Church Review*, Vol. XIV, July, 1910. Phila., 1910. p. 337-383.

This author concludes that Palladino uses no confederate, that there are no traps or sliding panels, that all her phenomena are produced in an area within the stretch of her arm or leg, certainly if lengthened a little by the use of a flower stand as a reacher and a shoe-ledge as a fulcrum for levitation. The author does not believe that she has any extraordinary or telekinetic power. If she had she ought to be "lifted out of the realm of showdom;" nor does he believe that the hypothesis of survival after death will be proven by any phenomena like hers. It is all a deception of sight and touch, "the psychological atmosphere being helped along by intentional suggestions." She always dresses in black and her cabinet is painted black inside; he would have her dress in white. He thinks, too, that if she were placed at the broadside of a table and had only one per-

son control both her hands and both her feet, "John," her control, would be put out of business. He would tie her ankles and wrists with a slack of only four or five inches, but none of these she will allow.

Über Ermüdungsstoffe, von WOLFGANG WEICHARDT. Stuttgart, Enke, 1910. 66 p.

This is an interesting and compendious account of the large subject treated. Symptoms of extreme general fatigue are first described; then the fatigue of special parts and organs, investigations on immunity and fatigue stuffs, the attempts to apply chemical and physical means to muscle extraction and to albumen, how kenotoxine can be influenced, active immunization, anti-somatic influences, how pathological processes can be influenced by antikenotoxine.

An introduction to the study of hypnotism, experimental and therapeutic, by H. E. WINGFIELD. London, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1910. 175 p.

This book is an attempt to supply a simple answer to the question What is hypnotism? and makes no effort to range itself with the many larger works on the subject but intends rather to serve as an introduction to these. The matter is treated mainly from the experimental point of view and the author does not attempt to include anything that those already familiar with the subject did not already know. Its chapters are on the subconscious, the methods of inducing hypnosis, its phenomena and stages, other hysterical phenomena, treatment by suggestion, and the case against hypnotism.

The concept standard, a historical survey of what men have conceived as constituting or determining life values; criticism and interpretation of the different theories. By ANNIE M. NICHOLSON. Teachers College Columbia University Contributions to Education, No. 29. New York, Teachers College, 1910. 138 p.

The chapters are: the fundamental categories and principles, the standard in primitive societies and the genetic point of view, review of the conception of the standard and its method of functioning from the first historic to present time, standard as conceived in epochs Judæan, Medieval, Renaissance, Protestantism, Cartesian, the English School, German idealism, the materialistic concept of this standard, its function in national crises.

A text-book of psychology, by EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER. New York, Macmillan Company, 1910. 565 p.

This work was written to take the place of the author's *Outlines of Psychology* in 1896 which has passed beyond the possibility of revision. Still it follows the general lines laid down in the *Outline*, although with less space devoted to nervous physiology. The work in its present form will be gratefully received by teachers and it is unquestionably the best in its own specific, if restricted, field.

The qualities of men, by JOSEPH JASTROW. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1910. 183 p.

A study of the qualities of men in which a physiological interest in humanity is prominent may properly be expected to undertake the analysis of the fundamental factors in human nature, their transformation, values in growth, education and vocation. This is the basal problem in the psychology of human traits. For the elucidation of this theme, the author is preparing a work entitled *Character and Temperament*, but in the preparation for this work he found the more general bearing of the problems of human quality of growing importance and felt the need of a more general form and statement and a wider appeal. Hence this book, the chapters of which are the sensibilities, the ideals of appreciation, the support of the